## IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): An aqueous dispersion of a block copolymer comprising a polyadduct or polycondensate (polymer I for short) on one hand and a polymer obtainable obtained by free-radical addition polymerization (polymer II for short) on the other, wherein

the polymer I is obtainable obtained by reaction of its starting compounds in miniemulsion,

wherein at least one of the starting compounds of polymer I is an initiator of freeradical addition polymerization, and

wherein the polymer II is prepared in the presence of said initiator.

Claim 2 (Currently Amended): The aqueous dispersion according to claim 1, wherein polymer I is a polyurethane and the corresponding starting compounds are isocyanates and isocyanate-reactive compounds.

Claim 3 (Currently Amended): The aqueous dispersion according to claim 2, wherein the initiator comprises at least one azo compound compounds containing comprising at least one isocyanate group or at least one isocyanate-reactive group.

Claim 4 (Currently Amended): The aqueous dispersion according to <u>claim 1</u> one of <u>claims 1 to 3</u>, wherein the amount of the initiator as starting compound for polymer I is from 0.1 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of polymer II.

Claim 5 (Currently Amended): The aqueous dispersion of claim 1 according to one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the amount of polymer I is from 5 to 95% by weight, based on the block copolymer.

Claim 6 (Currently Amended): The aqueous dispersion of claim 1 according to one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the polyurethane as part of the block copolymer has been synthesized from

- a) polyisocyanates,
- b) polyols of which
- b<sub>1</sub>) 10 to 100 mol%, based on the total amount of the polyols (b), have a molecular weight of from 500 to 5000 g/mol,
- b<sub>2</sub>) 0 to 90 mol%, based on the total amount of the polyols (b), have a molecular weight of from 60 to 500 g/mol,
- one isocyanate group or at least one group which is reactive toward isocyanate groups, and further carrying comprising at least one hydrophilic group or one potentially hydrophilic group,
- d) if appropriate, optionally, further compounds, other than the monomers (a) to
  (c), having comprising at least 2 isocyanate-reactive groups, of which at least
  one group is a primary or secondary amino group or a mercapto group,
- e) if appropriate optionally, monovalent compounds, other than the monomers
  (a) to (d), having comprising a reactive group which is an alcoholic hydroxyl group, a primary or secondary amino group or an isocyanate group.

Claim 7 (Currently Amended): The aqueous dispersion of claim 1 according to one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the polymer II has been synthesized from at least 40% by weight of principal monomers selected from the group consisting of C1 to C20 alkyl (meth)acrylates, vinyl esters of carboxylic acids containing comprising up to 20 carbon atoms, vinyl aromatics having comprising up to 20 carbon atoms, ethylenically unsaturated nitriles, vinyl halides, vinyl ethers of alcohols containing comprising 1 to 10 carbon atoms, aliphatic hydrocarbons having comprising 2 to 8 carbon atoms and one or two double bonds, [[or]] and mixtures of these monomers.

Claim 8 (Currently Amended): A process for preparing an aqueous dispersion of a block copolymer comprising a polyadduct or polycondensate (polymer I for short) on the one hand and a polymer obtainable obtained by free-radical addition polymerization (polymer II for short) on the other, wherein comprising

reacting, in miniemulsion, starting compounds to form the polymer I is obtainable by reaction of its starting compounds in miniemulsion,

wherein one of the starting compounds of polymer I is an initiator of free-radical addition polymerization, and

free radically addition polymerizing monomers to form the polymer II is prepared in the presence of said initiator.

Claim 9 (Currently Amended): The process according to claim 8, wherein [[a]] the miniemulsion is formed from the starting compounds of the polymer I and the monomers of the polymer II and the reaction of the starting compounds and free radical polymerization of monomers to form the block copolymer takes place in the miniemulsion.

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Claim 10 (Currently Amended): The process according to <u>claim 8</u> one of claims 8 or 9, wherein the miniemulsion has a monomer droplet size of from 50 to 500 nm.

Claim 11 (Currently Amended): A method of making a coating composition, an adhesive, an impregnating composition, or a sealant comprising forming the coating composition, the adhesive, the impregnating composition, or the sealant with The use of the aqueous dispersion of claim 1 according to one of claims 1 to 7 in coating compositions, adhesives, impregnating compositions or sealants.

Claim 12 (New): The aqueous dispersion of a block copolymer of claim 1, wherein the aqueous dispersion of a block copolymer comprise a polyadduct.

Claim 13 (New): The aqueous dispersion of a block copolymer of claim 1, wherein the aqueous dispersion of a block copolymer comprises a polycondensate.

Claim 14 (New): The aqueous dispersion of claim 3, wherein the at least one azo compound comprises at least one isocyanate group.

Claim 15 (New): The aqueous dispersion of claim 3, whrein the at least one azo compound comprises at least one isocyanate-reactive group.

Claim 16 (New): The aqueous dispersion of claim 6, comprising the further compounds d).

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Claim 17 (New): The aqueous dispersion of claim 6, comprising the monovalent compounds e).

Claim 18 (New): The aqueous dispersion of claim 6, comprising the further compounds d) and the momovalent compounds e).

Claim 19 (New): The process of claim 9, whrein the miniemulsion has a monomer droplet size of from 50 to 500 nm.

Claim 20 (New): A method of making a coating composition, an adhesive, an impregnating composition, or a sealant comprising forming the coating composition, the adhesive, the impregnating composition, or the sealant with the aqueous dispersion of claim 2.